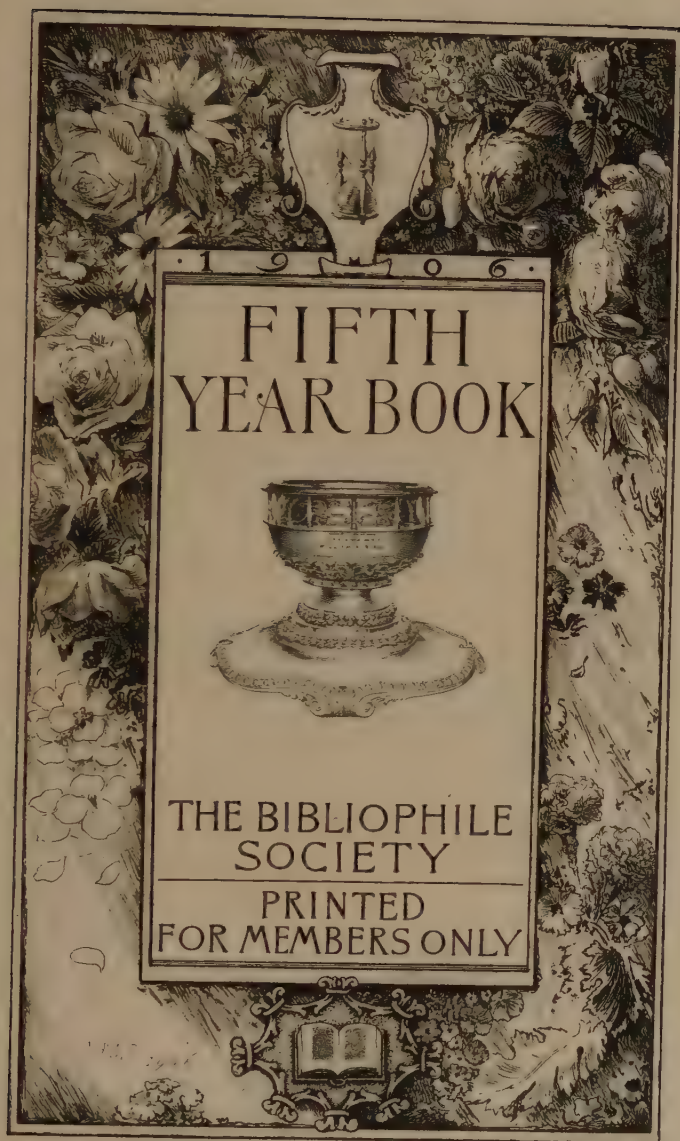


FIFTH YEAR BOOK
THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
U. S. A.





~~M. D. RANDENSON~~ MEMORIAL LIBRARY
~~UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON~~

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BE IT KNOWN, That whereas Nathan Haskell Dole, Henry H. Harper, Charles E. Hurd, J. Arnold Farrer, William D. T. Trefry, John Paul Bocock, and W. P. Trent have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY, for the purpose of the study and promotion of the arts pertaining to fine book making and illustrating, and to the occasional publication of specially designed and illustrated books for distribution among its members at a minimum cost of production, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office :

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Nathan Haskell Dole, Henry H. Harper, Charles E. Hurd, J. Arnold Farrer, William D. T. Trefry, John Paul Bocock, and W. P. Trent, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY, with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

WITNESS my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

{ L. S. }

(Signed)

WM. M. OLIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.



OFFICERS—1906

PRESIDENT

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE

VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES E. HURD

TREASURER

HENRY H. HARPER

SECRETARY

J. ARNOLD FARRER

COUNCIL FOR 1906

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE

CHARLES E. HURD

HENRY CABOT LODGE

WILLIAM D. T. TREFRY

WILLIAM P. TRENT

HENRY H. HARPER

J. ARNOLD FARRER

UNPUBLISHED POEM
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

The Last of the Household.

I.
She was the last — and as she sunk and faded,
Her Mother by her pillow sat — in tears —
Weeping, as when the very heart is shaded
With clouds and gloom still deeper than our fears!

For she had seen her glory
Struck, one by one —
Death lighted on her bonnet
Mid storm and sun!

II.
The young and beautiful! — whose life's brief story
Was written as in marble, on her brow —
So all translucent, that a gathering glory
"Would seem" descending on its paler brow!
That more than mortal light —
That steals o'er those,
For Time and Earth too bright —
Mark'd for repose!

III.
The deep repose — the everlasting slumber,
That knows no breaking to the sounds of earth —
Stirr'd not by dreams of the sad days we number,
Ere the soul wakes to the heavenly birth!

Already of that sleep
Her eye gave token -
What Mother would not weep!
Her heart was broken -

IV.

She was the last! - once with the pure departed
She walk'd in gladness on her joyous way;
First in the train of those, the young high-hearted,
Who seem to tread unsentenced to decay -

On whom Mortality
Places no seal,
Till they bow down to die -
Then silent steal

V.

Out of the starry circle they had lighted -
The planets of the human pilgrimage -
Gaz'd on as beacons by hearts all benighted
Thro' dim perusal of life's dreariest page -
And fondly hop'd to be,
When We came on,
A road so full and free
For others gone!

THE LAST OF THE HOUSEHOLD

(APPARENTLY AN EARLY POEM)

I

SHE was the last—and as she sunk and faded,
Her Mother by her pillow sat — in tears —
Weeping, as when the very heart is shaded
With clouds and gloom still deeper than our
fears !

For she had seen her flowers
Struck, one by one —
Death lighted on her bowers
Mid storm and sun !

II

The young and beautiful! — whose life's brief
story

Was written as in marble, on her brow—
So all translucent, that a gathering glory
Would seem descending on its paleness now !

That more than mortal light
That steals o'er those,
For Time and Earth too bright—
Mark'd for repose !

III

The deep repose — the everlasting slumber,
That knows no breaking to the sounds of earth —
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Ere the soul wakens to the heavenly birth !

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Gaz'd on as beacons by hearts all benighted
Thro' dim perusal of Life's dreariest page —

And fondly hop'd to be,

When Wo came on,

A solace full and free

For glories gone !

COUNCIL'S REPORT

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DURING the past year the Society has issued two publications: *Henry the Leper*, in two volumes, and Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, in three volumes. The Treasurer's report does not embrace the latter work, as it was not delivered until the first of January.

The publications now in course of preparation include the Letters of Charles Lamb — the most complete edition ever issued, containing nearly two hundred more letters than the latest and most complete edition printed in England during the past year. We have reproduced a number of the most important letters in facsimile, showing excisions and deletions made by editors of former editions. A valuable series of notes to these has been furnished by Doctor Richard Garnett. The work on this edition was begun nearly two years ago; it should be ready to announce in the spring of 1906.

Another item of uncommon interest is a remarkable collection of unpublished manu-

scripts of Henry D. Thoreau, which includes his *Sir Walter Raleigh* (Raleigh was Thoreau's favorite character in English history); many passages from his Journals, and the manuscript account of his *Western Journey*, which preceded his death by only a few months. *Sir Walter Raleigh* was his first serious work, and the *Western Journey* his last. These important manuscripts, which are entirely in the author's own handwriting, were but recently discovered. Among the collection are also a number of unpublished poems. The whole of the material is now being printed in three convenient-sized volumes, and edited by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the friend and neighbor of Thoreau, Emerson, Channing, and Hawthorne, and the last survivor of the old school of Concord philosophers.

What promises to be one of the most valuable publications, as a contribution to early American history, that the Society has ever issued is the "Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry," appointed by Washington to inquire into what, if any, alliance existed between Colonel Richard Varick and Benedict Arnold in connection with the famous treason. Colonel Varick was Arnold's war correspondent and private secretary. He was acquitted, and afterwards became New York City's first

Mayor, a position which he held for eleven years. These "Proceedings," which have never been printed, contain many letters and documents of great historic worth. The editorship of this important work is in charge of Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., Professor of History in Harvard University. The manuscripts were recently purchased by Mr. Bixby from the Varick family, where they have remained practically in obscurity for a hundred and twenty-five years. This work will appear in one volume somewhat similar in form to the *André Journal*. There will be a dozen or so etched head-pieces of cotemporary scenes, and an elaborate engraved titlepage by J. A. J. Wilcox.

The Council has also in preparation a facsimile reproduction of the 1787 Edinburgh edition of Robert Burns, to be made from the famous "Geddes Copy" which formerly belonged to Bishop Geddes, and contains a number of original poems and memoranda in the author's own handwriting.

Doctor Richard Garnett has recently completed his compilation of the letters and unpublished writings of Thomas Love Peacock, including the interesting correspondence between Peacock, Shelley and Hobhouse. This will be issued in its order, as soon as it can

be reached. Numerous other items of equal interest have been generously placed at the Society's disposal, and will receive consideration in due time.

The Council is more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the past and present policy of restricting the number of copies of the publications to one for each subscribing member. This effectually removes a cause which has given occasion for frequent complaint in other book clubs. The following remarks, for example, are quoted from the report of the publication committee of one of the oldest and most honored book clubs in this country:

The Committee desire to call serious attention to the question of the number of copies which shall in future be printed of the editions of the various works published by the Club. They are of opinion that no more copies of any publication should be issued than have been previously subscribed for by the members. They consider it unfair to the members and derogatory to the dignity of the Club that the editions of its publications and the copies distributed should be so greatly in excess of the requirements of the members that they can be found in the hands of booksellers and offered freely for sale by them.

New members have often complained of fruitless search for the Society's publications in the leading book stores of the country, and Mr. Phipps writes that "When in New York

City last week, one of the leading book dealers told me that he frequently received inquiries from customers for the Society's publications, but had never been able to fill any orders." There is not an unsold copy of any publication on hand.

The Council adheres firmly to the opinion that the publications of the Society shall be kept strictly within the membership, so far as practicable, and to this end, it recommends that any member wishing to dispose of any or all of his Bibliophile publications, communicate with the Treasurer who will gladly arrange for their transfer to other members desiring them.

Special attention is invited to the volume of the unpublished Letters of John Paul Jones recently placed in the hands of the members. The expense of this volume, which is beautifully printed on Japanese vellum throughout, was paid out of a surplus in the hands of the Treasurer from last year. It may be explained that this surplus resulted from there having been a greater number of subscriptions than was estimated by the Council on some of the publications now in the hands of the members. Naturally, this increased the income, without a proportionate enlargement of expense, and it was thought that the sum could

not be returned to the members in a more acceptable manner than by issuing this volume of the unpublished correspondence of our country's first naval hero. General Porter's graphic account of the recent recovery of Paul Jones's remains in Paris is printed in full in the volume, and we are singularly fortunate in being thus enabled to issue the first book edition of this highly important article which chronicles one of the country's great historical events.

THE COUNCIL

OBSERVATIONS IN GENERAL

OBSERVATIONS IN GENERAL

BY HENRY H. HARPER

It seems appropriate to say a word regarding the Year Books of The Bibliophile Society, and the importance of these yearly issues. The value of our Year Book is obvious; it is the medium through which the members are brought into touch with one another by the printed list of the names of their associates, and with the general physical condition of the Society; it is a potent agency in the welding together of our membership. The Reverend Mr. Harvey writes from Menlo Park, California, — "I consider our Year Book a social bond that admirably replaces personal intercourse." Also Mr. Carpenter, of Chicago, says, — "It seems to me that our Year Books have, what is rare in Club or Society Annuals, an individuality of their own. At any rate, I always look forward to their appearance with expectations of enjoyment, and have never been disappointed."

Each Year Book contains one or more articles of a literary cast, aside from the reports of the officers and committees, together with any news items or intelligence that may be of interest to the members in general. These volumes may therefore be prized as well for their independent literary value as for the reports relating to the routine business affairs of the Society. The proof of this lies in the fact that in the few instances where they have been catalogued for sale by auction, they have caused spirited competition, even among non-members. It is worthy of remark that this rivalry cannot be attributed to publishers or others desiring them for circularizing purposes, for the addresses of members are not printed.

During the past year a dozen or more copies of our publications have found their way to the auction block, and in every known instance they have brought very handsome premiums over their cost. Auctioneers now take pains to give the books prominent mention in making up their catalogues. Pessimists who predicted that the high prices at which our books sold at the first sales would dislodge many copies and gorge the market have been disappointed; for the fact is, that the high prices realized for the publications have operated precisely adverse to their pre-

dictions, and owners have been more than ever disinclined to part with them. Only in the most isolated cases has it been possible to induce even those who have dropped out of the membership, or have for some cause been dropped from the rolls, to part with the books. The high prices have in no instance resulted from "protecting" orders; the books have always been allowed to sell on their own merit, and to seek their market values, based upon legitimate demand, and independent of any artificial support.

On page 25 of the last Year Book there appears a declaration to the effect that it is the ambition of the Council to characterize our publications with true artistic and literary worth such as will commend them to the favor of disinterested persons, though of course their direct patronage is not courted. This has not been a vain ambition, for it is gratifying, as well as complimentary to our Society, to note that the competition for the books at auction sales is by no means confined to the members.

Quite naturally, it affords a pleasing sense of satisfaction to us all to see our book selections paid the flattering compliment of keen appreciation and lofty prices, and to know that they could, if necessary, be converted into

cash at a figure equal to or greater than their cost; but we must exercise due care not to allow this mercenary regard to encroach upon the esteem in which books are held by the true bibliophile. Many a genuine book-loving instinct has been stifled and beguiled by avarice and a proneness to commercialism. There are some people who find it impossible to restrain the temptation to sell even their most cherished book-treasures if a small profit is thereby to be gained. The avenues of entry to all book clubs should be closed to such persons. A little more than a year ago one of the members of our Society was induced by an agent to part with two of his Bibliophile publications for about three times their original cost. He thereupon purchased a copy of an "autograph *édition de luxe*" for \$860; and in less than nine months his whole library was sent to the auction room. The remaining Bibliophile publications, which had cost less than \$80, realized more at auction than the \$860 set brought. Another instance is recorded where a member made a sharp trade with an agent, by giving up his set of the Bibliophile Horace and receiving therefor a credit of \$250 on a contract covering a set of subscription books for which he was to pay \$500. The Horace had cost him but \$42.75,

and the price offered was too alluring to be rejected. It transpired — after he had delivered his set of Horace to the agent — that the publishers' price of the set he bought was only \$250. They had agreed to double the price of the work when all but ten copies of the edition were sold, and had supplied the agent with a few of the "advanced price contracts" to be shown as evidence that the price was "about to be raised."

An interesting bit of book gossip comes from a New York member, who says that, "From time to time, at intervals of considerable length, I find in our New York papers, booksellers' advertisements pretending that they have for sale a copy of some one of the *Bibliophile* issues, but upon investigation, even if as early as the same day or the next morning, it turns out that the advertisement has been inserted only for the purpose of attracting you to the ware-rooms of the advertiser with the idea that he may induce you to look over his stock and purchase from it." This is a novel plan of drawing customers, and while highly complimentary to the Society, it must result disappointingly to those who are thus lured in.

One of the members recently came into the office of the Treasurer and reported that sev-

eral months ago his secretary announced a couple of strange gentlemen, — book agents — one of them “just over from London for a few days,” and the other, “an officer of The Bibliophile Society.” The “officer” felt himself justified, he said, in introducing the London man, because he too was deeply interested in a book society in London, which was “working along kindred lines with our Society over here.” They were both interested in book collecting and in safeguarding the interests of other friends of the book-craft [*book-graft*]. The man from London had a few “choice things,” among them one or two sets of the Bibliophile books. The names of these books were mentioned and the gentleman was astonished to find that he did not have them, as he thought he had taken everything issued. He thereupon signed a contract agreeing to pay \$300 for a set. The books were delivered in due time, but proved to be in no way connected with The Bibliophile Society. The man from London “missed the steamer” the next Saturday, so he came back the following week to say that a mistake had been made, but that he had sold the set to a rich New Yorker for \$100 more, and that all he wanted out of the transaction was \$15 just to cover expenses. He would send his check in two

or three days for \$385, and then after the validity of the check had been attested the books could be forwarded. He then took another contract for the "correct set," for \$300; but that, also, turned out to be entirely foreign to anything ever issued by the Society. The \$385 check never came; nor has the agent reported whether or not he caught the next steamer. The member became quite provoked, and decided to have nothing more to do with a society that would countenance such obvious swindles. When the next publication was announced he pertly replied, "I don't want any more of your books."

After discovering the bogus character of the "officer" who called on him and introduced the man from London, he was anxious to fill up the gap in his series; but it was too late, and he found it necessary to wait until a copy came into the market. He finally obtained one from an auction company by paying nearly four times its original cost. He said that he charged the whole cost of the transaction up to "experience account," and never confided the secret even to his wife. This same stratagem, with slight variations, has been tried in various other quarters.

During the past year a new recruit has been added to the ranks of our imitators in New

York. One concern has had the impudence to incorporate a "Bibliophile Society" under precisely the same name as this Society. In view of the fact that no end of confusion would result from placing upon the market the wares of a mercantile concern with identically the same name, the Council took immediate steps to prevent the use, or rather misuse, of our name. Mr. Sanborn reports from New York :

I wrote to the Secretary of State protesting against the incorporation of "The Bibliophile Society," to which he replied that it was already incorporated and beyond his jurisdiction.

We have a copy of the Certificate which shows the incorporators, shareholders and directors, all of No. 44 East 23rd Street, which is the address of the Walter Thorpe Company. Walter Thorpe appears as a director, but not as a shareholder.

The amount of the capital stock is \$3000, and the amount with which it is authorized to begin business is \$500, subscribed by two persons not in the directory, and one whose business is "securities."

The Certificate was filed and recorded September 22, 1905.

The purpose of the corporation is to buy, manufacture, and deal in books, works of art, and MSS., and to acquire by purchase, etc., the good will, assets, and business of other similar corporations or individuals engaged in similar business, etc., etc., — all on \$500.

I want to look up the cases a little further, and will then perhaps call on brother Truax and with him excogi-

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JOHN C. HOLMES
CREDITORS TRUSTEE
SECRETARY OF
MERCANTILE GUARANTY
COMPANY

FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL
BIBLIOPHILE
SOCIETY

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN.
5 AND 7 WEST 22D ST.
NEW YORK.

November 10, 1905.

And must see him re Nov 13/05
Mr. Clarence Cary,

59 Wall Street,

New York.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. A. G. Prior of London, England, being in this city on behalf of certain foreign interests, with which I am connected here, I beg to ask for him the favor of an interview with you.

As Mr. Prior has not the advantage of a personal acquaintance with you, I venture to hope that this request made through my office, may serve as an introduction to him.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesy shown him, I am

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
TRUSTEE.

(See inside.)

Dear Mr. Harper - This will interest you
This Mr. Prior simply wanted to sell
me some of the D. B. S. publications
at greatly reduced prices -

It seems this concern has
gone broke over their last tri-
mendous enterprise of publishing
pretty much all the choice records
of the world, and are now liqui-
dating in the hands a "Creditors
Trustee."

But you doubtless know
all this, already -

Mr. Metcalf is here, & lunched
with me just now

Yours faithfully
A. A. C. Cary

tate a letter, warning The Bibliophile Society II. from attaching its name to any publication, or advertising its wares, or in any way interfering with our well earned prestige.

The International Bibliophile Society reports itself in the hands of a creditors' trustee who is ostensibly collecting together the few remaining fragments of the erstwhile thrifty concern. The accompanying facsimile letter forwarded by Mr. Cary will partially explain their present situation. Credulous persons who are unfamiliar with the methods employed by these people might be deluded into the belief that the enterprise has really passed from the control of its original promoters, and that Mr. "John C. Holmes" is personally in charge.

So far as I know, the plan of using a long manifest of avowed creditors as an advertisement on the letter-head of a defunct concern is without precedent, and the scheme is unique, if nothing more. Special display type is employed to advertise Mr. Holmes's official connection with the Mercantile Guaranty Company, the address of which is discreetly omitted.

In a letter of November 14, 1905, Mr. J. William McKinley, of Washington, relates a circumstance that may interest the members,

particularly those whose wives have frowned disapprovingly upon their book-loving propensities. Mr. McKinley says :

I had not found time until last night, since its receipt, to read the Fourth Year Book. I had only glanced at it when it was received, and put it in a case. Last night I read it through, and I was very much interested in your contribution, which I read to Mrs. McKinley. That part concerning the smuggling of books into the house was right to the point, for I have been saying for the last three years, "This is positively the last set I intend to buy." She has never registered a real vigorous "kick," but there have been several mild protests concerning my numerous purchases.

The publications of The Bibliophile Society have always met with favor, however, and after reading to her your article in the Fourth Year Book, she insisted on my writing to you to try to get the Odes and Epodes of Horace and the First Year Book in order to complete my series. This is the first time I have ever been urged from that quarter to buy any books, and I am quite as anxious myself to complete the set of publications of our Society.

Although there is nothing in the preamble of our Constitution providing for the delicate task of harmonizing domestic discords, yet if the publications have in any instance been the medium through which the wife has been induced to sanction the husband's fond embrace of his book-darlings, then a laudable achievement has been unconsciously performed by

the Society. It is a significant fact that in many cases memberships are continued by the wives of deceased members.

In this connection, a passage in a recent letter from Senator Grady, of New York, may be apropos; he says:

You will not need any one at the annual meeting to speak to the ladies in justification of the membership of their husbands in The Bibliophile Society. When they learn that a copy of the First Year Book sold at the John Kendrick Bangs sale here on Wednesday last for thirty dollars, they will encourage rather than deprecate the very profitable investments of their discriminating partners. This by way of proof, if indeed the ladies themselves have not passed beyond the "purely commercial" estimate of books.

For such as have advanced to that happy condition when they can love both husband and book at the same time, and in equal degree, it is necessary only to place in their hands, to be embraced and consulted and treasured, any one of what are now called "Boston Bibliophile" publications; in its beauty, genuine and sterling character, and quietness when talked to, and as well, the readiness with which information sought is furnished, they will find a reflex of the virtues they heretofore thought were possessed only by the favored ones to whom they are linked for better or for worse.

THE BIXBY TESTIMONIAL

THE BIXBY TESTIMONIAL

AFTER the adjournment of the annual meeting, those present proceeded to the spacious banquet hall adjoining the room in which the meeting was held. A large table bearing the beautiful testimonial prepared for Mr. Bixby was placed near the center of the room; it was covered with red velvet drapery, and surrounded by a chain of electric lights and floral decorations. The tables were decorated with roses and lilies, and the entire covering was sprinkled with pansies. They were joined together and arranged in a semi-circle so that the speaker standing beside the hidden object on the central table had most of the audience before him. At the proper moment during Professor Hart's presentation speech the covering was removed and the magnificent sterling silver and gold punch bowl, weighing nearly nine hundred ounces, was revealed. Mr. Bixby was taken so completely by surprise that he was rendered almost speechless for a few seconds, but quickly recovered himself and fittingly

expressed his appreciation and thanks. With characteristic modesty, he remarked that he did not know what he had done to merit such recognition. Later in the evening, he excited the enthusiasm and amazement of those present by relating his recent purchase in England of a remarkable collection of Dickens MSS., from which he read an extract; and significantly remarked that the members would have an opportunity of learning more about it a little latter. The material is entirely unpublished, and unknown except to a dozen or so persons. It positively identifies the originals of perhaps a hundred or more characters in his writings, and for that and other cogent reasons will prove an important revelation when published.

The following extract from a letter received from Mr. Bixby soon after his return home from the banquet will explain itself:

I fear that I did not express myself very creditably at the time of the presentation of the punch bowl. The fact of the matter is, I was taken completely by surprise. I had supposed from what I had heard indirectly that there might be some resolutions, and perhaps some engrossed memorial; but I had not the slightest intimation of anything else. If I had had such an intimation it would have been very ungracious on my part not to have been there on January 2nd, and, of course, if I had entertained the remotest idea that the members of The

Bibliophile Society had done anything of the kind I would have dropped everything else and been there on the second of January ; in other words, I do not want any of the members of The Bibliophile Society to feel that I would have failed to be present had I known the circumstances.

I have hardly caught my breath since seeing the beautiful punch bowl. It is a work of art, of which anybody might feel justly proud ; and, of course, the presentation and the inscription will make it an heirloom that will always be retained, I hope, with much pride by my descendants. I do not feel that I have done anything for The Bibliophile Society to deserve any such token, but I gladly accept it in the spirit in which it is given ; and anything that I can do to promote the interests of The Bibliophile Society will afford me the greatest pleasure.

After-dinner talks were made by Messrs. S. S. Green and Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, Messrs. Edward H. Clement, editor of the *Boston Transcript*, George H. Sargent, Arthur A. Maxwell, and Henry A. Metcalf, of Boston, and Mr. Paul M. Herzog, of New York. Mr. Clement prefaced his highly entertaining remarks with the statement that the meeting was an astonishing revelation to him. He said that the members displayed an enthusiasm and devotion to the organization far beyond anything he had ever imagined. He thought it quite remarkable that the Society had accomplished so much, and in such a quiet and unostentatious manner. Mr. Clement, who is at the

head of New England's greatest newspaper, related to his attentive hearers many interesting narratives in connection with modern journalism ; contrasting the hasty and more or less superficial character of newspaper material with the carefully prepared literary and historical matter that goes into the more enduring library books prepared for the delectation of the bibliophiles.

The gathering resulted in many new acquaintances among the members, and several old acquaintanceships were happily renewed. The party adjourned at a late hour.

In connection with this felicitous occasion, where the gratitude of the members has been so fittingly expressed to Mr. Bixby, it seems proper to impart to the members a bit of information that will be new at least to some of them, and will answer a few epistolary and many mental conjectures. Two or three members have inquired as to how much the Society paid Mr. Bixby for permission to print his manuscripts, evidently not thinking it possible that in these days of commercial aspirations a man of such generous instincts could be found, even among bibliophiles. In turning over to the Society the numerous MSS., Mr. Bixby has been actuated solely by generous and unselfish motives. His action has

not resulted from any solicitation of any personal friend or acquaintance. When Mr. Bixby heard of the organization of The Bibliophile Society, he wrote and asked if he might become a member, and volunteered to give the necessary references if required. The many priceless treasures for which we have since become indebted to him, and which have had the effect of making the Society's publications so much sought after by collectors, libraries and historical societies, were voluntarily offered to the Society without the slightest importunity on the part of anyone; many of them were sent on to Boston before a single officer of the organization was personally known to Mr. Bixby. A number of the most precious items were in loose sheets, and the owner himself assumed the risk of their safe return to him in the same good condition in which they left his hands. The possibilities of loss or destruction of one or more leaves can well be imagined when one considers that they had to be copied, compared, and many of them sent out to be photographed and reproduced in various ways, and then compared again with the facsimiles. It was found that one bound manuscript volume, valued at several thousand dollars, could not be reproduced without being taken apart; and Mr. Bixby promptly

instructed that this be done, even to the last leaf if necessary in order to obtain the best results. The rarest and most valuable items have never been accompanied by a single restriction, or even so much as a word of caution. Not even the cost has been mentioned, except in the necessary accompanying correspondence relating to the purchase. Mr. Bixby has always desired that that be withheld from publication, and with becoming modesty he has repeatedly protested against any recognition of his munificent benefactions.

The vast wealth of unpublished MSS. which Mr. Bixby has brought together through his agents in this country and in Europe, and his unobtrusive spirit of generosity in sharing its enjoyment with his fellow book-lovers, stamp him as one of the noteworthy bibliophiles of the age. He is more than a collector; he is a bibliophile in the broadest and most comprehensive definition of the term, and a benefactor to the book-loving community, especially those of us who are members of The Bibliophile Society.

H. H. H.

EARLY LETTER OF THOREAU

EARLY LETTER OF THOREAU

DURING AN ABSENCE FROM COLLEGE

(Heretofore unpublished)

AMONG the forty-six classmates of Thoreau who graduated at Harvard in 1837 was Henry Vose, the son of a family long resident in Concord, and one of those which about 1826 seceded from the old First Parish and formed the Trinitarian Congregational Society, of which Thoreau's aunts were members. Mrs. Vose, Henry's mother, was one of the principal contributors to the building of the church edifice of the dissenting parties; so that Deacon Parkman (in whose old house the Thoreaus afterward lived) used to say, as he heard the "Orthodox" bell on Sunday mornings, — "Umph, — pretty-soundin' bell in Miss Vose's meetin' house."

The two Henrys, it would appear from the following letter, were planning to room together in their Senior year. Henry Thoreau was out of college a part of his Junior year, on account of illness, and this letter intimates

his intention of returning in the autumn of 1836, which he did. At his graduation in August, 1837, he and Vose had a "Conference," or debate, on "The Commercial Spirit," Thoreau's argument in which is mainly printed in the volume of *Familiar Letters* published in 1894. Vose was afterwards a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, but had long before that left Concord; he died in 1869.

This is the earliest of Thoreau's letters yet printed, and is signed, as most of his college exercises were, "D. H. Thoreau," his baptismal name being David Henry. As he was usually called Henry, he reversed the order of his initials in 1837, but was occasionally called David Henry, even to the last, by his mother and aunts.

The "Gunpowder plots" mentioned by Thoreau are described at some length by his classmate Peabody in a letter of May 30, 1836, printed in Sanborn's *Thoreau*, pp. 55-6; by which it appears that Francis Bowen, then a tutor, sometimes interfered with the semi-scientific pranks of his classmates, H. J. Bigelow, Henry Williams, etc.

"That sage doughface of a Wheeler" was Charles Stearns Wheeler, of Lincoln, Mass., an intimate friend of Thoreau, and a rare scholar, who died in Germany six years after gradua-

tion, and with whom Thoreau camped for some weeks in a hut by Flint's Pond, some ten years before the Walden period. The colloquial style of the letter will attract notice; the writer was then almost nineteen.

F. B. S.

CONCORD, July 5th, 1836.

DEAR VOSE, — You will probably recognize in the following dialogue a part which you yourself acted.

Act 1st.

Scene 1st.

T. — Come, Vose, let's hear from a fellow now and then.

V. — We——ll, I certainly will, but you must write first.

T. — No, confound you, I shall have my hands full, and moreover shall have nothing to say, while you will have bonfires, gunpowder plots, and deviltry enough to back you.

V. — Well, I'll write first, and in the course of our correspondence we can settle a certain other matter.

Now, 't is to this "certain other matter" alone that you are indebted for this epistle. The length and breadth, the height and depth, the sum and substance, of what I have to say is this:

Your humble servant will endeavor to enter the Senior Class of Harvard University next term, and if you intend taking a room in College, and it should be consistent with your pleasure, will joyfully sign himself your lawful and proper "chum."

[55]

Should the case be otherwise, you will oblige him much if you will request that sage doughface of a Wheeler to secure me one of the following rooms. Agreeably to his polite offer.

H. D3 [Holworthy]

St. do [Stoughton]

H. 27

St. do

St. 28

H. do

Look well to the order.

I shall expect to hear from you forthwith. I leave it to you to obtain a room, should it be necessary.

Yrs,

Matter-of-factly,

D. H. THOREAU

APHORISMS BY HENRY D. THOREAU

APHORISMS BY HENRY D. THOREAU

FRAGMENTS OF OLD UNPUBLISHED JOURNALS RECENTLY
DISCOVERED AMONG THOREAU'S PAPERS

A BRAVE man offers the least resistance to danger. He is not braced against it, but unarmed and relaxed. His pleasures are the cheapest. He is soothed by the rain-drops on his door-sill; each globule is his life-insurance, for he knows that disease and a rain-drop cannot coexist. He welcomes the east wind, not dreading consumption, but knowing that it has enjoyed a rare health from of old. All omens are good to him. The spilling of salt, the standing of a fork, all portend good to him, for he feels the simplest law of Nature to be the warrant of universal innocence. All the phenomena of Nature consent with him. His breath is the wind, his mood the seasons. Can he live in the midst of Nature, and not be as serene as she?

To his ear the trumpet always sounds. Do we think we live in peaceful times, and that other times might require greater, more heroic qualities than we now display? Not so. We

are the time. Let us die, and how would century differ from century, except that one was greener than the other?

We invite danger, we repel it. Always the worst foe is within the camp. Our worst foe is our nearest.

Not he who procures a substitute to go to Florida¹ is exempt from service to gather his laurels in another field. He is ready for all issues, not daring to die, but daring to live; if Fortune desert him, he in pity still abides by her. Even danger is his ally.

We will not aspire to a brave deed, but to a brave life. Men may act boldly, yet they cannot live boldly.

Our whole career should be so consistent and sustained as to ring like a single exploit in the ears of posterity.

Shall we be satisfied with this undisturbed round of days and weeks; shall the frivolous quarrels of nations inspire more ardor in the heart of the soldier than the aspirations or conflicts in our own breasts in us?

The religion we love is very laic, and as little does it creep into the sermon of the preacher, as poetry into the lecture of the

¹ The author undoubtedly refers to the Seminole War (1835-1839). This reference also identifies the MS. as belonging to Thoreau's earliest writings, the Journals of which have nearly all perished.

professor. The life which will best bear to be considered is not only without [*word illegible*] but even without morality.

The moral aspect of the universe is after all but a jaundice imported into it by the degeneracy of man. Occasionally we rise above the necessity of virtue into an unchangeable morning light, in which we have not to choose in a dilemma between right and wrong but live right on and breathe the circumambient air. This is the very vitality of life. No moral discourse has ever aimed so high as this level. The preacher is silent about it, and silent must ever be, for he who knows it will not preach.

For the most part the best man's spirit makes a fearful sprite to haunt his tomb. The ghost of a priest is no better than that of a highwayman. It is pleasant even to hear of one whose life has been such that after death his grave blesses the region round about; who has profaned or tabooed no place by being buried in it.

I like those men who do their Maker the compliment not to fear him; who grow bolder as great crises approach, who sit even in the presence of the gods, and shrink not; and are timid, if it must be so, in the presence of mean men; who literally neither fear God nor

the devil, but love and respect the one while they hate the other.

I like the frankness of my neighbor who said that his hill-farm was poor stuff — “not fit to hold this world together” — and whom no religious scruples could induce to retract what he had said. He deserved that heaven should give him a better for so brave a treating of her gifts, than for repining or patiently putting up therewith. No doubt the lean soil had sharpened his wits, and he saw the heavens at a lesser angle from the hill than from the plain. The gods would not be displeased, though a man were dissatisfied with their gifts, if he clearly demanded greater. It would be worth the while to remember daily that we are to make great demands on heaven and ourselves.

How all the world takes care of a great man's reputation but himself. Pity that man who has a character to support, — it is worse than a very large family. He is “silent poor”¹ indeed. They in fact are the poor debtors who stand pledged to their past selves.

The greatness of the hero is not stretched; he does not stand on tiptoe; but on the soles

¹ This refers to a fund established at Concord more than one hundred and fifty years ago, for the benefit of the “Silent Poor” of the town. The fund still exists and is reported upon every year.

of his feet. He is not as if he were tall ; his nerves are unstrained, he reposes by as many points as a sick man on his couch.

After contemplating a nobler life than ordinary, the question arises what are we to do ? The relation or sight of any noble life unfits us for all common work. It subsides into our very bones, and excites us to muscular exertion ; we are stronger in the knees. The past seems but the dim prospective of our future field. We feel our future deeds bestir themselves within us, and move grandly towards a consummation as ships go down the Thames. But alas ! it is all in vain. We seem to linger in manhood but to tell the dreams of our childhood, and they vanish out of memory ere we have learned the language. When then shall we execute them ? Alas ! now is never the time. How many wait for health and warm weather to be heroic and noble !

But what we really need to know is very simple. The course of our lives lies plain before us as a river's valley — we need only know the high land from the main — on this side the mountains, and on that the sea. We have but to try. Really nothing stands in the way to success, but anything in the way to failure. In the least swing of the arm, in indignant thought, in stern content, we conquer our foes.

It is astonishing how fatal is every step, — even a step forward. It seems a miracle that we ever take another, so rigid and unyielding do our muscles instantly become. When we are wisest we are the greatest bigots. We do not stand for a moment but a crust forms over us like ice on still water. We do not believe that we shall, even in a serener and wiser hour, ever see ourselves ; we are never visionary enough to be prepared for what the next hour may bring forth.

ENRICHED BOOKS

ENRICHED BOOKS

WRITTEN FOR THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY BY
BRANDER MATTHEWS

IT must be now well-nigh half a century since the author of the *Book Hunter* vehemently expressed his contempt for the extra-illustrator, who was denounced as the very Ishmaelite of collectors, with his hand against every man who loves books, and with every true booklover's hand against him, because he is ever willing to destroy a dozen, or a score, or a century of volumes, and to despoil them of their necessary plates, merely that he may incongruously insert these illustrations in some omnivorous tome of his own, which is not really benefited by his vandalism. Perhaps it is the remote result of Burton's invective, and perhaps it is more directly due to the bettering of our taste of late, but grangerism seems to have gone out. The extra-illustrated volumes that linger on the dealers' shelves are most of them left over from an earlier era. Here in America we have forsaken the

foot-path of the British to follow the lead of the French ; and the Gaul has never felt any temptation toward extra-illustration or toward tree-calf binding ; although both of these vagaries have had a fleeting vogue among the Britons.

“ The love of books for their own sake, for their paper, print, binding, and for their associations, as distinct from the love of literature, is a stronger and more universal passion in France than elsewhere in Europe : ” so Mr. Andrew Lang declared a score of years ago in his delightful paper on *Bibliomania in France* ; and the assertion is as accurate now in the twentieth century as it would have been once in the eighteenth.

The French have rarely been tempted to extra-illustrating, and they have indulged in it only with restraint and discretion. They have ever refrained from the huge and swollen volumes, stuck full of spoils from all sorts of sources, and as devoid of seemliness as a low-grade department store. On the other hand, they have never hesitated to bind into a good edition of a literary masterpiece, not only one series of illustrations made for it by a single artist, but as many different sets, due perhaps to a dozen different illustrators, as might be made to adjust themselves harmoniously to

the size and shape of the volume. And in so doing they gain the advantage of variety, without risking the misadventures of disproportion and of incongruity, which befall most English extra-illustrators.

Here the French have found their profit in doing less than is undertaken by the *gran-gerite*; but in another direction they have gone beyond the practice of British or American booklovers. Not infrequently in our sale-catalogs do we read after the title and imprint of a book the added statement that an autograph of the author has been laid in or at least inserted loosely. And this is ever a welcome addition, since the autograph of the author, like his portrait, helps us to a closer understanding of the man himself. The true book-lover possessed of an original edition of a book he truly loves would rejoice in the possession also of a satisfactory likeness of the writer, taken in the very year of the publication of this particular book, and accompanied, furthermore, by a letter in the author's own hand, signed and dated, and referring, however briefly, to the book which it is to adorn. "Extra-illustrated" is too large a term to apply to a tome thus made more precious; and perhaps there is no fitter word than "enriched," — enriched with appropriate autographs.

In the ninth volume of his sadly characteristic *Journal*, the late Edmond de Goncourt gave a description of certain of the treasures of his own library. Among these was a series of books enriched each of them by a page of the original manuscript. *Madame Bovary*, for example, had a sheet of Flaubert's painful manuscript, full of erasures and corrections and additions; and Michelet's *Jeunesse*, in which the fecund prose-poet narrated the significant events of his youth, was accompanied by one of his school-compositions, on the margin of which the author had recorded in his own hand the fact that "M. Villemain encouraged me heartily, and I gained confidence." Some of the volumes, in addition to a page of the author's manuscript, are adorned also with an original portrait, drawn or painted on one of the extra leaves; for instance, there is in *Sapbo* a portrait of Daudet by Carriere, and in the *Assommoir* a portrait of Zola by Raffaelli. And Goncourt notes that the volumes containing these portraits are in every case the book of each of their several authors which the owner chose because it was his special favorite among all that writer's works.

Of course, it was the intimacy of this French collector with the several authors, his friendly rivals in the arena of letters, which

enabled him thus to enrich these volumes with fragments of the actual manuscript ; and there is no denying that it would be very difficult for an outsider not a friend of the writers to attempt to duplicate Goncourt's special collection. And yet not only autograph letters but single poems in the handwriting of the poet himself are to be found floating here and there in the market, now at a dealer's, then in private hands, and at last turning up once more in the auction-rooms, where a shrewd collector can secure many an enrichment for his books if he will but bide his time and keep his eyes open. All things come to him who waits, — even autographs and single pages of MS. There is really no need for the ambitious collector to echo the plaintive cry of Mr. Andrew Lang, long ago in the days before he had forsworn collecting : —

Prince, hear a hopeless Bard's appeal;
Reverse the rules of Mine and Thine;
Make it legitimate to steal
The Books that never can be mine !

None the less is it true that the possibility of enriching books is present more especially to those who are in friendly relations with men of letters. Authors, and editors, and publishers, and the families and the heirs of authors, editors and publishers, have natural

advantages over the rest of the world ; and there is cause for wonder that they have so rarely availed themselves of the opportunities within their reach. Only too often are letters which would illuminate the text of a chosen book, mutilated by the cutting off of the mere signature. Manuscripts which are worn by the hard usage of the printing-office are thrown away carelessly when they might be cleaned and mounted and bound into the very book they helped to bring into being.

Some men of letters are awake to the delight of preserving the written evidence of their own friendships with their fellow craftsmen. Mr. Edmund Gosse is one of those who spare no pains to make a volume more worthy of preservation. Twenty or thirty years ago there was published in London by the late Kegan Paul, — who was also its compiler, — an anthology of the *Living English Poets* ; and this volume is in Mr. Gosse's library, handsomely bound and enriched with a letter from every one of the English poets whose verses were included in the collection, — the most of these letters having been written by the several bards to Mr. Gosse himself. It is possible that Mr. Gosse may have aided or advised Kegan Paul in the selecting of the poems ; and it is not unlikely that some of

the letters relate specifically to the very book in which they are bound.

The American editor of another anthology, *Ballads of Books* had called upon his friends in London and in New York to come to his assistance when he feared that he might not find bookish verse enough to fill out even a little volume; and he wisely kept for himself the original manuscripts of the poems they prepared for inclusion in this collection. So it is that the editor's own large-paper copy of *Ballads of Books* is enriched with autograph originals from the hands of the late Frederick Locker-Lampson, Arthur Munby and George Parsons Lathrop, and of Messrs. Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson and Frank Dempster Sherman. The same editor also made a collection of the *Poems of American Patriotism*, and he preserved the correspondence which resulted from his request for permission to include the national lyrics of our living bards. These in turn served to enrich a copy of the book itself, which now contains at least a dozen interesting autographs, including a card containing a brief line or two with the signature of Walt Whitman and a four-page letter in which Oliver Wendell Holmes sought in vain to declare the exact date when he had written "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!"

A copy of a third anthology, prepared by the same hand, a selection of *American Familiar Verse — vers de société* — is about to go to the binder, who will find that it has been enriched by the letters of friendly advice from Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, poetic experts both, whose aid any editor would gladly welcome with pride. Either of Mr. Stedman's own noble anthologies, the "Victorian" or the "American" would repay the loving labors of a collector who should seek out not only the engraved portraits of the multitudinous bards from whose poems the American poet has made a most judicious selection, but the letters also of these many poets and perchance of a favored few even a fragment of MS. And while a satisfactory result could not be attained without a fair expenditure both of money and of time, a long purse is not really so needful as a long head.

A score of years ago an American student of the drama undertook to prepare an annotated edition of Sheridan's two best known comedies; and he wished if possible to examine the unpublished manuscript material which had passed through Moore's hands. A letter to the late Lord Dufferin (Sheridan's great-grandson) brought about an invitation to

go down to Frampton Court in Dorchester, where Sheridan's grandson and namesake kept all the relics of the author of the *School for Scandal*. At Frampton Court the American visitor found a copy of Moore's biography enriched with the most of the unpublished manuscripts of the author, all carefully inlaid and inserted each in its appropriate chapter. After his return to London he was able to buy for himself a stray letter of Sheridan's; and when his own edition appeared this letter and the later letters from Lord Dufferin and from Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan of Frampton Court served to enrich the copy which he had clad in full morocco for his own shelves.

It was to this same American man of letters that Mr. Lang dedicated his *Books and Bookmen*, —

You took my vagrom essays in,
You found them shelter over sea; —

And when the dedicatee saw the book through the press, he preserved for himself the original manuscript not only of the dedication, but also of the preface with its concluding ballade and of the second and final ballade, which is the metrical tailpiece of the collection. With these spoils, the reward of his friendly service, he enriched his own large-

paper copy, which is further adorned with an india-proof of an admirable woodcut portrait of the author, taken almost at the date when he was engaged in writing these essays of a booklover.

Ne fais ce tour qui veut, as Villon sings; and a treasure like this is not within every man's reach. But it is within the reach of many a man who has not been moved to profit by his advantages. It is a strange and saddening fact that a man of letters often cares little about books — "except their insides," of course. Bookish men are only infrequently booklovers in the deeper meaning of the word. Few mere writers, however immersed in literature, are subdued to what they work in. Few of them get acute delight from the external handling of their beloved volumes. Few there are who could conscientiously repeat the remark of Sylvestre de Sacy, which Taine has recorded for us, and in which we catch the accents of the veritable bibliophile: —

"Even if I were to become blind, I think I should still find pleasure in holding a beautiful book in my hands; I should feel the velvetiness of its binding, and I should imagine that I saw it."

BRANDER MATTHEWS

Columbia University, 1906

THE TRUE BIBLIOPHILE

THE TRUE BIBLIOPHILE

WRITTEN FOR THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY BY ROBERT
UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

I

WHAT is a bibliophile? — mere lover
Of Whatman page and Mearne-made cover,
Of crushed levant where round doth hover

A rare aroma?

Whose bookcase, double-locked, affords
Such ancient treasures bound in boards,
One has suspicions that it hoards

An MS. Homer?

II

What is a bibliophile? — mere seeker
For finds to make all rivals meeker —
Now down in Ann Street, now in Bleecker,
To lose no chance

That some neglected shop may show
A fine unopened pristine Poe,
Flanked by an unfoxed Folio,
With provenance?

[79]

III

What is a bibliophile? — mere sigher
For Trautz, Derôme and Payne? A buyer
Of Incunabula by wire,

Or tall Bodoni? —

Who, in his dreams, of sales doth rave,
To others' bidding still a slave,
And oft to many a bookish knave
Who claims him crony?

IV

These things I do not hold as guile;
But must one, as a bibliophile,
Be captive on a treasure isle
And live as lonely?
'T were better not to hoard or spend,
Better to borrow books — or lend —
And know, like Field's o'er-pitied friend,
Their insides only.

V

Give me the man who's always finding
His heart imbedded in the binding,
With threads of love about it winding —
A book no longer;
Who laughs with Lever, smiles with Lamb,
Spouts "rare Ben Jonson," or from Sam
Learns to despise the great world's sham,
And so grows stronger.

VI

Ah ! though you have all Rosinantes
Were ever drawn for blithe Cervantes,
And all the text of all the Dantes,
 'T will little profit
If you shall feel not in the Knight
The pathos of his human plight,
Or share not in the Stygian sight
 The terror of it.

New York, 1905

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S ORDERS
FOR FIRING ON FORT SUMTER

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Few documents in the history of the Civil War have the dramatic significance of Beauregard's General Order No. 14, of which a facsimile here appears—its first publication in any form so far as can be discovered. It is the explicit order to the various batteries to fire upon the relief squadron expected in the harbor on April 12, 1861, and also to bombard Fort Sumter. The order, dictated by Beauregard, was authorized by instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War at Montgomery, after a long discussion between President Davis and his Cabinet. It is the final link in the chain of causation which led to the Civil War. Beauregard himself made every effort to secure the surrender of the fort without a fight, and it was only after a last conference with his officers, early on the morning of April 12, 1861, that Major Anderson refused to give up his command without positive instructions from his government. As

the boat pulled away from the landing at the fort, the Confederate aides must have felt that they were carrying the destiny of a nation with them; for, pulling across to Fort Johnson, they conveyed Beauregard's directions that the signal shot should be fired, and in a few minutes nineteen batteries were plying the doomed fortress, and the great civil conflict between North and South was begun.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,
APRIL 11th 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 14 }

I. — Three lights to be kept lighted all night will be placed outside of Sumter in the Channel. Two will be placed inside at points already designated to light up the S. W. faces of the Fort. The latter will be lighted the moment the lookout steamers give the alarm. The lookout steamers (light draft) will be stationed outside the Channel lights and on approach of the Enemy will give the alarm and make their escape.

II. — The Channel batteries will be kept in readiness to open fire on anything passing the lights without proper signals.

Head Quarters Provisional Forces
Charleston South Carolina

April 11th 1861

General Orders }
No. 14 }

1. Three lights - to be kept lighted - all night will be placed outside of Sumter in the Channel. Two will be placed inside at points - already designated to light up the S.W. faces of the fort - the latter will be lighted the moment the look out steamers give the alarm. The look out steamers (light drops), will be stationed outside the Channel lights and on approach of the enemy will give the alarm and make their escape.

2. The Channel batteries will be kept in readiness to open fire on any thing appearing The lights - without proper signals

11.1. The Enfilade battery; Floating battery - Sullivan Island Dahlgren, Stevens iron and Point batteries and the Reffe gun will be ready to open on that portion of Sumter at

which a landing would be effected, should the landing succeed in turning in.

4. All the Moulton batteries will open in summer the moment the alarm is given outside. This alarm will be a blue light and rocket from the guard boat on opening of the Channel batteries.

5. In case an alarm is given, the Moulton batteries will open at any rate on the firing of a shell from Fort Johnson. The firing is to be continued until further orders according to instructions here before communicated to Commandant of batteries.

Orders of Brig. Gen. & Beauregard

A. R. Jones

Adjutant.

III. — The Enfilade battery, Floating battery, Sullivan's Island, Dahlgren, Stevens iron and Point batteries, and the Rifle Gun will be ready to open on that portion of Sumter at which a landing would be effected, should the Enemy succeed in running in.

IV. — All the Mortar batteries will open on Sumter the moment the alarm is given outside. This alarm will be a blue light and rocket from the guard boats, or opening of the Channel batteries.

V. — In case an alarm is given, the Mortar batteries will open at any rate on the firing of a shell from Fort Johnson. The firing is to be continued until further orders according to instructions heretofore communicated to commandants of batteries.

By order of Brig. Genl Beauregard,

D. R. JONES

A. A. Genl.

HEADQUARTERS,
8 April, 1861.

TO THE POSTMASTER:

Stop immediately all mails for Fort Sumter and all communications of every kind from your office either going or coming to Fort Sumter.

F. W. PICKENS

HEADQUARTERS,
8 April, 1861.

TO COLONEL GREGG,

Sir, —

We are just notified that provisions will be attempted to be forced into Sumter. Be on the lookout, as they may come by daylight. This is authentic from the President [Jefferson Davis] himself. Extend the order for double watch.

General Beauregard commanding,

F. W. PICKENS

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 16th, 1865.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir, —

I have the honor to apply for the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, from which I am excluded by exceptions *Third, Eighth and Thirteenth*.

In taking up arms during the late struggle (after my native State, Louisiana, had seceded) I believed, in good

faith, that I was defending the Constitutional rights of the South against the encroachments of the North. Having appealed to the arbitration of the Sword, which has gone against us, I accept the decision as settling *finally*, the questions of *Secession* and *Slavery*; and I offer now my allegiance to the Government of the United States, which I promise truly and faithfully to serve and uphold hereafter, against all external and internal foes.

Enclosed please find my oath of allegiance, taken before the Mayor of this City.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Late General, C. S. A.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
September 16th, 1865.

I approve the application, and recommend to the President the favorable entertainment of the petition of G. T. Beauregard, late a General in the C. S. A. The best endeavors, I have reason to believe, are and have been made by the petitioner to create and strengthen respect and attachment for the National Government among all persons coming within the sphere of his influence since his return home. In the industrial enterprises of this State, and especially in the prosecution of the great engineering works now devolving upon Louisiana, the talents of petitioner will, the moment he is qualified by pardon, be in useful and patriotic requisition.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

I unite fully in the above recommendation.

H. W. KENNEDY, *Mayor*.

It gives me infinite pleasure to unite in the recommendation of the Governor and Mayor.

THOMAS COTTMAN

SECRETARY'S REPORT

SECRETARY'S REPORT

THE adjourned annual meeting and banquet of The Bibliophile Society was held at the Algonquin Club, Thursday evening, January 11, 1906. There were present fifty-six persons, including members and their guests. The guests consisted principally of the wives of members. Out of town members were present from St. Louis, Mo., New York City, Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., Concord, N. H., Worcester, Taunton, Fitchburg, and Groton, Mass. Mr. Edward H. Clement, editor of the *Boston Transcript*, was present as the Society's guest. The treasurer read his report, which was approved. He also read a paper, followed by the Council's report, all of which appear in this volume.

Mr. Dole announced that next in order would be the election of officers, and that any member had the right to declare his own candidacy, or that of any other member, for any office within the Society's gift. On motion by Mr. Maxwell, duly seconded, it was unani-

mously voted that the present officers be re-elected for another year. Mr. Maxwell was thereupon instructed to cast one ballot for the following officers: President, Nathan Haskell Dole; Vice-President, Charles E. Hurd; Treasurer, Henry H. Harper; Secretary, J. Arnold Farrer. The Council was re-elected for another year. The meeting was thereupon adjourned, and the members proceeded to the banquet hall.

During the past year we have lost seven members by death; one has resigned, and six have been dropped from the rolls under the provisions of Section IV of Article V of the Constitution and By-laws.

J. ARNOLD FARRER,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

TREASURER'S REPORT

ASSETS AND INCOME

Surplus forward	\$ 347.93
Cash forward	1324.83
Invested in unfinished publications, Jan. 2, 1905	3675.17
Initiation fees	140.00
<i>Polish Letters</i>	5209.50
<i>Henry the Leper</i>	4945.00
Fourth Year Book	2045.95
Loan	7000.00
	<u>\$24688.38</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid note	\$5000.00
Rent, storage and insurance	711.50
Special insurance on MSS.	195.45
Interest account	413.00
General expense	683.38
Job printing, special work, etc.	481.37
Clerical and stenographic work	895.50
Publication expense, on <i>Polish Letters</i> , <i>Henry the Leper</i> , and Fourth Year Book	8737.19
Special expense, — volume of unpublished Letters of John Paul Jones	989.71
Expended on publications now in course of preparation: Theocritus, Bion and Moschus; Letters of Charles Lamb; Thoreau MSS.; Varick Court of Enquiry, etc. . .	<u>5947.23</u>
	24054.33
	<u>\$634.05</u>
Cash on hand	\$414.30
Due from members	<u>219.75</u>
	\$634.05

LIABILITIES	
Loan	\$7000.00
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and accounts due from members	\$ 634.05
Invested in publications now in course of preparation	5947.23
Deficit, on account of expense of the volume of John Paul Jones Letters, delivered to members without charge	<u>418.72</u>
	\$7000.00

Respectfully submitted,
 HENRY H. HARPER,
Treasurer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CONTINUED FROM FOURTH YEAR BOOK

XI

HENRY | THE LEPER | (DER ARME HEINRICH) | PARAPHRASED BY | DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI | WITH | AN INTRODUCTION | BY | WILLIAM P. TRENT | PRINTED FOR MEMBERS ONLY | THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY | BOSTON MDCCCCV.

Two volumes sm. 4to; bound in half parchment; untrimmed. 20 + xx + 65 + 13 pp. (Volume I is an unpagéd facsimile of the original manuscript.) Frontispiece portrait of Rossetti and titlepage etched by W. H. W. Bicknell. Etched headpiece by James Fagan. Full page photogravures, headpieces and initials after original drawings by J. A. Williams.

447 copies on white Italian handmade paper, and ten copies on Japanese vellum. Ten extra complimentary copies printed on white handmade paper for Mr. Bixby, the owner of the original manuscript. Cost \$10.75.

XII

1905 | FOURTH | YEAR BOOK | (ENGRAVED VIGNETTE) | THE BIBLIOPHILE | SOCIETY | PRINTED FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

One volume royal octavo; 14 + 132 + 8 pp. Engraved sub-title. Titlepage designed and engraved by
[101]

Sidney L. Smith. Bound in boards covered with cream vellum; untrimmed.

Five hundred copies printed on white Italian handmade paper. Cost \$4.15.

XIII

THE | IDYLLS AND EPIGRAMS | OF | THEOCRITUS | BION
AND MOSCHUS | IN THREE VOLUMES | EDITED BY | HENRY
AIKEN METCALF | WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY | WILLIAM
CRANSTON LAWTON | ISSUED BY | THE BIBLIOPHILE SO-
CIETY | FOR MEMBERS ONLY | BOSTON MDCDV.

Three volumes royal octavo; bound in boards covered with buff paper; untrimmed. 14 + lix + 195 + 3; 10 + xxv + 229 + 3; 10 + xv + 248 + 6 pp. Engraved sub-title. General title designed and engraved by J. A. J. Wilcox. Illustrations. Headings and initials in pen and ink, designed by Eugenia M. Wireman.

465 copies printed on white Holland handmade paper, Society's watermark. Twelve copies on Japanese vellum. Cost \$18.00.

XIV

LETTERS OF | JOHN PAUL JONES | PRINTED FROM THE
UNPUBLISHED ORIGINALS IN | MR. W. K. BIXBY'S COLLEC-
TION | WITH | INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY | GENERAL
HORACE PORTER | AND | FRANKLIN B. SANBORN | (SEAL) |
BOSTON MDCCCCV | PRINTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR MEMBERS
OF | THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY.

One volume royal octavo; bound in boards covered with navy blue paper, parchment back and corners; untrimmed. 12 + 123 + 3. Facsimile autograph letters inserted. Frontispiece engraving of John Paul Jones.

One copy printed upon Japanese vellum for each member. Cost of publication paid out of Society's surplus fund.

NECROLOGY

NECROLOGY

CHARLES B. BELLINGER was born in Maquon, Illinois, on the 21st day of November, 1839, and died at his home in Portland, Oregon, on the 12th day of May, 1905.

At the age of eight years he went to Oregon with his parents, and after receiving a common school education, supplemented with two years at Willamette University, he read law at Salem in the office of B. F. Bonham, and was admitted to the Bar in 1863.

In 1871, he was appointed by Governor Grover to the office of prosecuting attorney for the Fourth Judicial District. In 1874 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court, and was ex-officio reporter of its decisions. While holding this position he served as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee during 1876 and 1877. He resigned his position in 1878 to accept the Circuit Court judgeship for the Fourth Judicial District. He filled many public positions of trust, to the entire satisfaction of the public, and with great credit to himself.

In 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the Federal judgeship, which position he held until his death.

The following is an extract from the resolutions adopted by the Portland Bar:

“He was a man of vigorous intellect, strong convictions, and generous impulses. He was a pioneer of the state,

and closely identified with its legislation, with the administration of its laws, and with its educational and charitable institutions, and he took an active and influential part in whatever was of interest to the community in which he lived.

He was one of the most widely known and honored citizens of the Pacific Coast, a sincere friend, a distinguished lawyer, and a just and upright Judge."

MAURICE DWIGHT COLLIER, son of the late George Collier and Sarah Bell Collier, was born at St. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1846. He prepared at Andover, entering Yale and graduating with honor with the class of '66. He was a member of Linonia, Psi Upsilon, Scroll and Key, Phi Beta Kappa and other Yale societies.

After taking the law course in Washington University, St. Louis, he was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1869, and practised law there for several years. During that period he took a prominent part in municipal reform in the city of St. Louis. In 1872 he married Miss Clara Townsend Adey, of Westchester, N. Y. In 1883 he removed his residence and practice to New York, where he became identified with charitable, educational and municipal work. He was deeply interested in the Orthopaedic Hospital, of which he was a director. He was an active and useful member of the Board of Education, being chairman of its Finance Committee.

The welfare of Yale was very dear to him. He was lecturer in the Yale Law School from 1888 to 1893.

He was a member of the Bar Association, the University, Yale, Union, Grolier, Riding and Down Town Clubs, and the Holland Masonic Lodge, in New York, and the Country Club of Westchester.

He died unexpectedly of heart failure at his home on

January 10, 1906, after a brief illness. His widow and one daughter survive him.

He was an able, incorruptible man, and an upright, useful citizen. His clear head and kind heart, his courtesy, his earnestness, and his fidelity to principle and right endeared him to a very wide circle of friends by whom his loss will long be felt.

His membership in The Bibliophile Society will be continued by his widow, Clara Collier.

ELIZABETH HART JARVIS COLT was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, October 5, 1826, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, August 23, 1905. Her father was a nephew of the Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, the second bishop of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, and her mother was descended from General William Hart, of Continental fame.

On June 5, 1856, she was married to Colonel Samuel Colt in Middletown, Conn. Colonel Colt was then well known throughout the world as the inventor of the famous Colt revolver, for the manufacture of which he had erected an extensive factory in Hartford, Conn. On their wedding trip they spent six months in European capitals, being the guests for ten weeks at St. Petersburg of ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, who was then United States Minister to Russia. Colonel Colt and his bride witnessed the coronation of Czar Alexander II, were presented to him, and took part in the numerous fetes which followed. Soon after their return they took up their residence at "Armsmear," their beautiful home in Hartford, which had been planned by them before their marriage.

Two notable gifts of a public nature (for the maintenance of which provision is made in Mrs. Colt's will) are

the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, a memorial to her husband and their three children who died in infancy, and the house erected as a memorial to the son who died at the age of thirty-six. Mrs. Colt also erected a church to the memory of this son at Punta Gorda, Florida, where he died, and gave to the Delta Psi fraternity of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, where he studied, a fully equipped library in his memory.

The beautiful grounds of "Armsmead," about one hundred acres, with additional land in the vicinity, were bequeathed to the city of Hartford as a public park, and the homestead was given to the widows and orphans of Episcopal clergymen of Connecticut, with provision for its maintenance. The pictures, china, statuary, medals, etc., were left to the Wadsworth Athenaeum of Hartford, with a bequest of \$50,000 for a new building for their exhibition. Mrs. Colt was one of the founders of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America, and was for three years its President. For several years she had been Vice-President of the National Society, an honor given to but few women outside of Washington, or the immediate circle of officers' wives.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of Mrs. Colt's position in the life of Hartford, since there was nothing which affected the general welfare of the community, whether religious, social, or philanthropic, in which she did not take a prominent part. Her hospitality was unbounded, and her private benefactions during her long and useful life cannot be computed.

There was in her a rare combination of the chief graces and the leading qualities which adorn the truest womanhood, and the world far and wide is better for a life so nobly lived.

BENJAMIN BROWN GRAHAM was born at Graham's Mills, Ohio, on December 26, 1840, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, on December 12, 1904. Mr. Graham came to St. Louis in 1855, and after a year's service in the employ of Shapleigh, Day & Co., hardware merchants, and three years' service in the wholesale drug house of Charless, Blow & Co., he became engaged in the paper trade, with which he was identified until his death. The Graham Paper Company, of which he became President, was the evolution of many years of successful labor, and is now one of the most important establishments of its kind in the West.

He was Vice-President of the Mechanics National Bank, and a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Company. In 1892-3 he was President of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, and in 1896-7, President of the University Club.

Mr. Graham was a generous, broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, and always in touch with any movement designed to promote the welfare of the city, where for more than forty years he was a prominent figure in business circles.

His membership in the Society is continued by his widow, Christine B. Graham.

AUGUSTUS SAMUEL MILLER was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, August 13, 1847, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, September 26, 1905. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1871, with the degree of A.B., and later received the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater. While in college he was prominent in athletic sports, and was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. Upon leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Providence, April 2,

1874. He was assistant clerk of the Supreme Court from May, 1873 to October, 1876, and then formed a partnership with the Hon. H. J. Spooner, the firm afterwards becoming Spooner, Miller & Brown by the admission of Arthur L. Brown. On January 1, 1885, the firm became Miller & Brown, and so continued until January 1, 1894, when the partnership was dissolved. For many years he was an active Democratic politician, and in 1887 was President of the Common Council. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Providence in 1884 and 1885, and from 1889 to 1891; during the two latter years he was Speaker of the House. In 1902, he was elected Mayor of Providence, and at the time of his death was a member of the law firm of Miller & Carroll. He was a member of the Hope Club, the Providence Art Club, the American Bar Association, and the Rhode Island Historical Society, and had been President of the Franklin Lyceum and of the American Enamel Company. His membership in The Bibliophile Society is continued by his son, William Davis Miller.

HON. SAMUEL FREDERICK NIXON was born at Westfield, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1860, and was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of 1881. He was elected Trustee of the village of Westfield in 1884, and Supervisor in the town of Westfield in 1886, and was elected thereafter biennially until his death. He served thirteen years as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County. He was elected to the Assembly from Chautauqua County fifteen times and served in the New York Assembly for the years 1888 to 1890 inclusive, and from 1894 to 1905 inclusive; the last twelve years of which were consecutive, and during the last seven years,

from 1899 to 1905, he was Speaker of the Assembly,—one of the longest periods of service accredited to any public official in his State.

Mr. Nixon was a man of splendid physique, being over six feet tall, and otherwise well proportioned. He loved good books and his home was stored with the best literature. He had a pleasing manner and possessed all the refinement of a well-trained, broad-minded, educated American gentleman. He was generous to his political opponents and magnanimous to all who chanced to have official or business relations with him. He was one of New York's ablest speakers. He was recognized by all as her chief parliamentarian. He was a public-spirited citizen, a sagacious leader and a broad-minded statesman. He gained and held his friends, who were legion, to a degree rarely equalled by men in public life. His name is identified with many public measures enacted into law during the last fifteen years.

His untimely death occurred at Westfield on Oct. 10, 1905, and he left surviving him a widow and three children. His memory is revered by his townsmen and he is mourned by all classes of people throughout the State.

Mr. Nixon was elected to membership in The Bibliophile Society only a few months prior to his death. His membership is continued by his widow, Myrtle Redfield Nixon.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

SECTION 1. This Society shall be called The Bibliophile Society.

SECT. 2. Its object shall be the study and promotion of the arts pertaining to fine book-making and illustrating, and the occasional publication of specially designed and illustrated books, for distribution among its members at a minimum cost of production.

ARTICLE II

ORIGIN AND MEMBERSHIP

SECT. 1. This Society is founded by Nathan Haskell Dole, Charles E. Hurd, William D. T. Trefry, Henry H. Harper, J. Arnold Farrer, W. P. Trent, and John Paul Bocock, who constitute themselves its members, together with others who may be elected as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

SECT. 1. Annual meetings of The Bibliophile Society shall be held on the first Tuesday in January of each

year at Room 1010, Colonial Building, Boston, Mass., and five (5) members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE IV

GOVERNMENT

SECT. 1. The government and management of this Society is entrusted to a Council, composed of seven of its members, who shall exercise the usual powers of a Board of Directors, in accordance with the Act under which the Society is incorporated.

SECT. 2. The Directors named on the certificate of incorporation shall hold office until their successors shall be elected. There shall be held an annual meeting of the Council on the first Tuesday in January of each year, for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before the Society. At any such meeting, any officer or director may be removed from office by a majority vote of the entire Council.

SECT. 3. Members to fill vacancies in the Council, in the interim between any two regular annual meetings, may be appointed by the President. They shall hold office until a successor is elected.

SECT. 4. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Council shall be chosen annually by the members. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be chosen by the members of the Society.

ARTICLE V

SECT. 1. The Council shall elect annually from its own number a President and Vice-President of the Society, who shall hold office until their successors are elected.

SECT. 2. The Council shall have power to admit, by ballot, candidates for membership in the Society. Two ballots cast in the negative shall exclude any candidate.

SECT. 3. The Council shall have power to expel or suspend any member of the Society by a majority vote, after giving one month's previous notice in writing to such member, setting forth cause for expulsion.

SECT. 4. If any member shall pass three successive publications of the Society, such failure to subscribe for the works issued shall be construed as an implied lack of interest in the Society, and such member may be dropped from the rolls at the discretion of the Council. The object of this rule is not to force members involuntarily to subscribe for the publications, but there being no annual dues, this seems to be the only means of preventing any one from holding a membership for an indefinite period without profit to himself or advantage to the Society, and thus prevent others on the waiting list from enjoying the privileges of membership.

SECT. 5. The Council shall have power to make rules for its own government.

ARTICLE VI

THE PRESIDENT

SECT. 1. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society or of the Council, and in his absence the Vice-President shall preside.

ARTICLE VII

THE TREASURER

SECT. 1. The Treasurer shall collect all initiation fees, and shall keep the accounts of the Society. It shall be

his duty to collect all moneys due the Society, and to render at each annual meeting a statement showing the receipt and expenditure of such; and he shall have the custody of the funds and accounts of the Society, and sign all checks, acceptances, and other obligations issued by the Society.

ARTICLE VIII

THE SECRETARY

SECT. 1. The Secretary shall give notice of all annual meetings of the Society seven days before date of meeting, and shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of such meetings.

ARTICLE IX

MEMBERSHIP

SECT. 1. Application for membership must be submitted to the Society in writing, and passed upon by the Council.

SECT. 2. The membership of this Society shall be limited to five hundred members, to which no one not having attained majority shall be eligible, and it is desired to include in the membership only representative people who are interested in limited publications and rare books, from the standpoint of their true literary and artistic worth; the Society reserving the right to reject any application for membership without assigning cause.

SECT. 3. No act or deed of any officer, member, board of selection, or committee of this Society shall bind any individual member thereof to any obligation without his (or her) voluntary acquiescence in writing

addressed to the Society, and in such case the amount of the obligation shall be stipulated.

ARTICLE X

ENTRANCE FEE

SECT. 1. The entrance fee for each member shall be \$10.00. There shall be no prescribed annual dues. If payment of the entrance fee is not made within thirty days after the election of a member, the membership may be declared void by the Council.

ARTICLE XI

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

SECT. 1. The Council may meet at such time and place as it may elect.

SECT. 2. A majority of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XII

COMMITTEES

SECT. 1. The Council shall in itself constitute a committee of selection, whose duty it shall be to determine upon the advisability of publishing such works or editions of works as may be recommended to the Society. A majority vote shall govern in all cases.

ARTICLE XIII

PUBLICATIONS

SECT. 1. The Society solicits the co-operation of its members in suggesting and recommending suitable works

for publication. All such suggestions and recommendations shall be submitted to the Council, who will print a list of the most desirable works under consideration, a copy of which list shall be mailed to each member of the Society, with the request that all members shall indicate their preference of one from among the works suggested (it being understood that such act shall in no case be construed as an obligation upon the part of the member to subscribe for a copy of such work), and the work receiving the largest number of votes shall be taken under advisement by the Council, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the cost of production, and to report to all members of the Society of the name, number of volumes, terms of subscription, and price of such work; then, if within thirty days the Society shall receive a sufficient number of membership subscriptions to justify, the work will be undertaken.

SECT. 2. In no case may the total number of copies of any edition issued exceed the enrolled membership of the Society, which shall be limited to five hundred.

SECT. 3. No subscription may be received for any publication of the Society later than six months following the announcement of such publication, except by special permission of the Council, who may at their discretion declare an edition closed within thirty days from the date of announcement.

SECT. 4. In no case shall a copy of any publication issued by this Society be offered for sale to a non-member, except by special authorization by the Council.

SECT. 5. Any member failing to pay an obligation within sixty days after having been notified in writing of the same, shall be subject to expulsion from the membership at the discretion of the Council.

ARTICLE XIV

CONSTRUCTION OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, AND
PROVISION FOR SUCH OTHER AND FURTHER RULES
AND REGULATIONS AS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR
IN SAME

SECT. 1. In respect to all questions of construction of the constitution and by-laws, the decision of the Council shall control and be binding.

SECT. 2. The Council shall make such other and further rules and regulations for the government of the Society as in their judgment are required.

MEMBERS

MEMBERS

EDWARD H. ABBE
GRIFFITH E. ABBOT
MRS. EDWARD D. ADAMS
I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE
JAMES A. ALEXANDER
L. D. ALEXANDER
WILLIAM W. ALLIS
OLIVER AMES
ARTHUR AMORY
GUSTAV AMSINCK
FRANCES WELTON ANDERSON
J. M. ANDREINI
CHARLES W. ANDREWS
WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON
COLLIN ARMSTRONG
C. D. ARMSTRONG
STEPHEN H. ARNOLD
W. E. ATWOOD
L. A. AULT
SAMUEL P. AVERY

CHARLES L. BAILEY
CYRUS OSBORNE BAKER
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EDWARD DUFF BALKEN
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FRANKLIN R. BARRETT
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GENERAL A. E. BATES
GEORGE L. BEAM
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CLARENCE S. BEMENT
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WALTER S. BISCOE
WILLIAM K. BIXBY
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OTTO C. BUTZ

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THEODORE L. DEVINNE
W. E. L. DILLAWAY
JOHN M. DILLON
LAURENCE B. DIXON
D. C. DODGE
A. F. D'OENCH
NATHAN HASKELL DOLE

VICTOR J. DOWLING
TRACY DOWS
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WILLIAM F. DRAPER
EMANUEL DREIFUS
LOREN G. DuBOIS
F. T. DUCHARME
JOHN L. DUDLEY
MRS. CHARLES H. DUHME
JULIA M. DUMARESQ
JAMES DUNNE

GEORGE EASTMAN
JAMES W. ELLSWORTH
NEWMAN ERB
ALLEN W. EVARTS

WARREN R. FALES
J. ARNOLD FARRER
DANIEL B. FEARING
WILLIAM F. FEARON
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JAMES GAUNT
FREDERICK L. GAY
O. G. GETZEN-DANNER
W. W. GIBBS
DANIEL C. GILMAN
JOHN J. GLESSNER
JAMES A. GOLDSMITH
GEORGE E. GOODSPEED
FRANCIS GOODWIN
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ALFRED H. GRANGER
JOHN T. GRANGER
GEORGE GRAY
NORMAN D. GRAY
SAMUEL SWETT GREEN
HARRY GREGORY
RANDOLPH C. GREW
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

LOUIS I. HABER
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